The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government delegation of the Republic of Dahomey after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation and delegates of the Tonghae Company Ltd. on a visit to their homeland after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of Republic of Dahomey

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 5 the government delegation of the Republic of Dahomey on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Michel Alladaye, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Dahomey.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Dam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Kong Jin Tae were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Military Delegation of United Republic of Tanzania

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 15 the military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by E.M. Sokoine, Minister of Defence and National Service of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Also present were General Choe Hyon, Minister of People's Armed Forces; Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Song Gi Tae, DPRK Ambassador to Tanzania.

Richard Saimura Wanbura, Tanzanian Ambassador to our country, was present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation and Delegates of Tonghae Company Ltd. on Visit to Homeland

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, received on February 12 the delegation of the Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation and delegates of the Tonghae Company Ltd. on a visit to the homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation headed by Yun Jae Su, Managing Director, and Chang Jong Sop, Permanent Director, and other delegates of the Tonghae Company Ltd.

Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were also present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook the hands of the delegates and had a cordial talk with them, and posed for a photograph with them.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of Delegation of Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation and Delegates of Tonghae Company Ltd.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, arranged a dinner on February 12 in honour of the delegation of the Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation and delegates of the Tonghae Company Ltd. on a visit to the homeland.

Invited to the dinner were the members of the delegation of the Korea-Japan Export & Import Corporation headed by Yun Jae Su, Managing Director, and Chang Jong Sop, Permanent Director, and other delegates of the Tonghae Company Ltd.

Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were present.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

"KIM IL SUNG: Selected Works" (Vol. I)

Published in Arabic in Lebanon

The Lebanese publishing house "Dar Talia" published in Arabic "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. I) containing such historic works as treatises, reports and speeches in which Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, developed Marxism-Leninism on the basis of *Juche* idea by creatively applying it to the specific conditions of Korea, leading the Korean revolution in the period covering peaceful construction after the liberation, the great Fatherland Liberation War and postwar rehabilitation and construction, according to a report from Beirut.

Printed in the Selected Works is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

"Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. I) recently published in Arabic

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Letters and Messages from Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory letters and messages from many organizations and public figures of foreign countries on his being elected to the Presidency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The senders are: Khaled Mohieddin, General Secretary of the National Peace Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Yoshio Nishitani, President, and staff members, of "Miraisha," a publishing house in Japan; Bincent Mijoni, Chief Editor of the Zambian **Daily Mail**; Ayame Fujii of the women's delegation of the Japan Socialist Party which had visited Korea; the Baghdad Branch of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; Prof. Muhammed Asef, head of the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of young teachers in Lahore, Pakistan; Anna-Lisa Jokinnen, Member of the Parliament and Chairman of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association, and Penti Lainen, its Vice-Chairman; Faridjobran, Vice-Chairman of the Social Progressive Party of Lebanon; Pierre Gensous, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Bidan Fadil, General Secretary of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions; Dr. Saadun Khalipha Tikriti, General Secretary of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; Carlos Moralez Abarsua, Chairman of the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, Jullio Venites, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, Marta Mello, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Asian and African Peoples and General Secretary of the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Masao Saito of the Japan Socialist Party; Nazi Al Luche, General Secretary of the Writers and Journalists Union of Palestine; Ba Allasanne, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; Romesh Chandra, General Secretary of the World Council of Peace; Abdul Latif Boltea, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions; Michiko Fujiwara, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan; Tosten Branstrom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Dr. Hashim Husseini, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon and Chairman of the Lebanese Committee for Peace Movement; Gamal El-Surani, representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the Arab Republic of Egypt; Puad Lahini, Lebanese Parliamentarian; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; Yunisrizvi, General Secretary of the Karachi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; the Lahore City Lawyers Association of Pakistan; Ali Balut, Director and Chief Editor of the Lebanese journal "Dustr"; the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Eggum Mauseth, Chairman, and Fille Kelstrem, Vice-Chairman, of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee; Manuel Carnero, Director of the newspaper **Espana Republicana**; Assanne Sei, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Mali; Elias Manuitte Camelo, Venezuelan revolutionary; Tajin Said, head of the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the women of the Panjab University in Pakistan; students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in Kim Il Sung University; the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the mission of the Brazilian fighting organization in Algeria; Sakan Muntunwa, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa; Riichiro Aikawa, Managing Director, and Sadao Murakami, Permanent Director, of the Japan-Korea Trade Association; Samu Toure, Chairman of the Mali-Korea Friendship Association; Sid Shanaz Kutab, head of the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of young workers in Lahore, Pakistan; the "Committee of Workers for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Near and Middle East; the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists; Ele Aleneus, Chairman, and Aimo Hafanen, General Secretary, of the People's Democratic Union of Finland; Victor L. Mayekiso, Secretary of the External Affairs Department of the Pan-African Congress of Azania and its representative in the Middle East region; Mowahid Hussein Shah, head of the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the young lawyers in Lahore, Pakistan; the members of the "Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Idea, the *Juche* Idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students studying in Europe; the members of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of Palestinian revolutionaries in Mauritania; the members of the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Latin-American students studying in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the African students studying in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Latin-American students in Europe; Mamadu Sako, Chairman of the Peace Movement Committee of Mali; Wafic Tibi, Vice-Chairman of the Arab Journalists Union and Chief Editor of the newspaper **Al Yom**; the Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists; Simone Mallei, General Director of the magazine "Africasia" in Paris; Ugo Moreno Paralta, representative of the Northern University in Chile; Nicolas Cossio, Chairman of the Federation of Arab Residents in Cuba and Chairman of the Cuba-Arab Cultural Association; Oulf Sundkvist, Chairman, and Tuomo Saarinen, General Secretary, of the Central Union of Finnish Social Democratic Youth; and Fall Malik, General Secretary of the Union of Workers of Mauritania.

The letters and messages expressed highest regards and greetings for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They also admired him, saying that he started his revolutionary activities in his early years and restored his fatherland and that he brought a happy life to the Korean people and made Korea a rich and powerful sovereign independent State of socialism.

They sincerely wished him good health and a long life for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea after driving U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and for the complete and final victory of the Korean revolution and the triumph of the world revolution.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting President of the People's Republic of China and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in connection with the fact that a recent earthquake in the Kantse Tibetan Autonomous Chou in the western part of Szechwan Province caused damages to dwelling houses, taking a toll of human lives.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 55th birthday, from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 60th birthday and from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages from **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, in answer to his messages of greetings sent respectively to them on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the "day of victory" in Port Said and on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Cameroon.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Tomomi Narita** on his being reelected as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, at the 36th Congress of the JSP.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (10)

Saving the Revolution from Crisis

I dropped in at hall No. 14 of the museum. Visible there were data on the Tahuangwai and Yaoyingkou Meetings held under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The sectarian-flunkeys, with the backing of the national chauvinists, used the anti-'Minsaengdan' struggle for their own evil sectarian purpose and committed grave criminal acts—sacrificing many fine Communists and revolutionaries and creating alienation, enmity and distrust within the revolutionary ranks, thereby weakening their unity and solidarity."

The materials on display show the crimes committed by the national chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeys.

According to the data, the "Minsaengdan" was an organization of spies and running dogs of Japanese imperialism; it was formed early in 1932 with national reformists and renegades of the revolution.

Under the reactionary slogan "Koreans' autonomy in Chientao," the "Minsaengdan" manipulated by Japanese imperialism, manoeuvred to undermine the revolutionary ranks from within by putting down the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and alienating the Koreans from the Chinese and setting them against each other.

Thanks to the positive struggle of the Communists, however, it was dissolved several months after its inception. Later, Japanese imperialism rigged up a new organization of spies and stooges called the "Hyopjo (Cooperative Aid) Association", and conducted false propaganda, circulating rumours that many members of the "Minsaengdan" were implanted in the revolutionary ranks.

The politically ignorant national chauvinists and the position-seeking sectarian-flunkeys unfolded the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-leftist way, playing into the hands of Japanese imperialism.

A Japanese book wrote:

"Reference is made to the question of liquidating in East Manchuria those who were suspected to be 'Minsaengdan' members.... According to the findings, 30 per cent of those who were executed prove to be Party activists. They were tried with no sufficient evidence produced. The figure is the astonishing one. Further, it can be said that their public executions not only impaired the prestige of the Party before the masses but also stirred up their discontent with, grudge against and fear of all the organizations and the Party organs and further increased the number of shirkers and defectors." ("The Study of Communist Bandits Active in Manchuria," Vol. I, published by the advisers section of the Military Affairs Department, March 1936, p. 122.)

Owing to the vicious machinations of the national chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeys, the Korean revolution was faced with a grave crisis.

Many innocent people were murdered on the charge of being members of the "Minsaengdan" and still many were persecuted or killed merely because they showed sympathy with them. In this horror-ridden atmosphere no one dared to come out to save the situation.

The people firmly believed it was the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who could overcome the crisis.

As soon as he returned from the northern Manchurian expedition in early 1935, the Leader put up a sharp struggle to overcome this grave crisis.

He paid no heed to his declined health caused by the sickness he had had during the arduous expedition and to the danger falling on him.

"We Must Be More Careful to Deal with the Question of People" and other reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerillas on display in the museum show clearly how he carried on the struggle at the time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung in his days of Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

While directing the fight to repulse the Japanese imperialists' "punitive" offensive against the guerilla bases, he organized attacks on the enemy's supply bases to capture large quantities of materials including food and cloth and stabilized the living conditions of the people in the guerilla bases. Meanwhile, he acquainted himself concretely with the grave state of affairs created by the national chauvinists and sectarian-flunkeys and organized and guided the struggle against them.

The curator explained to me that Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Tahuangwai Meeting from the end of February to the beginning of March 1935 and unfolded a sharp ideological struggle centering on the question of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

At the meeting he fully exposed and condemned the crime of the national chauvinists who had obstructed the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people, opposing the national duties in the revolution to international duties. Then he elucidated again the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line and the independent stand invariably maintained by the Korean Communists.

He stubbornly fought to protect the Korean revolutionary forces and defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

He completely shattered the wrong argument that the "factional strifes" caused by the former Korean nationalists who had made their way into the revolutionary ranks were the root-cause of the appearance of the "Minsaengdan."

He also strongly rejected the view of the narrow-minded national chauvinists on the question of cadres and said that a cadre must be judged by his fidelity to the revolution, his ideological and political awakening and practical ability.

At the meeting he gave a clear explanation of the principles to be observed in the struggle against the "Minsaengdan."

His scientific analysis and sharp criticism of the "Left" errors in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle dealt a severe blow at the national chauvinists and sectarian-flunkeys and the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was thus put on the right track.

A final decision on the question of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was made at the Yaoyingkou Meeting held late in March that year, immediately after the Tahuangwai Meeting.

The picture on display "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Guiding the Yaoyingkou Meeting" vividly shows how the Leader rode out difficult situation of the revolution with his brilliant intelligence, fidelity to revolutionary principle and indomitable fighting spirit.

Pointing to the picture, the curator told me in detail that the Yaoyingkou Meeting reaffirmed the correctness of the policy set forth by the Leader with regard to overcoming the "Left" deviation manifested in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and decided upon thoroughly implementing it.

The resolute struggle and the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rendered it possible to frustrate the subversive manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists, national chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeys and tide over the crisis of the revolution.

The people in the guerilla bases who had been in the depth of grievance and despair were animated with hope and joy.

In the course of breaking through the crucial ordeal all the people respected even higher Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the revolution and, rallied more closely around him, marched forward vigorously along the road to victory, indicated by him.

Upholding the new strategic policy put forward by him at the Yaoyingkou Meeting the guerilla bases liberated areas were dissolved and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units advanced into vast areas.

A document of the Japanese imperialists wrote:

"Activists were dispatched to the guerilla areas in various parts. They are making efforts to expand the Party forces and extend and strengthen the guerilla zones.... In short... this proves that a new tactics was adopted to dissolve the fixed bases which had been the target of mopping-up operation and taken much force in defence and to conduct free guerilla activities in vast areas." ("The Study of the Present Communist Movement in Manchuria," published by the Police Affairs Department of the Japanese Embassy in Manchuria, July 1935, pp. 19-20.)

The data on exhibition show how the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units advanced into vast areas of Korea and Northeast China and waged a large-scale guerilla warfare.

The Leader started on the northern Manchurian expedition again and won one brilliant victory after another in the Laoheishan and Shantungtun battles and many other battles he personally organized and commanded. Seeing the materials related to these great victories, I came to know more clearly the sagacity of his leadership and his pre-eminent strategy and tactics.

Hong Rae Hui

Shining Victory of Thinking of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on Juche-based Literature and Art

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, great Marxist-Leninist of our time and genius of revolution, with a deep grasp of great cognitive and educational significance and mobilizing role of literature and art in arming the people with a revolutionary world outlook and powerfully rousing them to the revolution and construction, has directed utmost efforts to the development of revolutionary literature and art ever since he took the road of revolution.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he, on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea, founded the idea of *Juche*-based literature and art, the great Marxist-Leninist idea of literature and art of our time, and established the glorious revolutionary tradition of our literature and art through his energetic activities to create anti-Japanese, revolutionary literature and art. This brilliant revolutionary tradition is the precious revolutionary asset that must be inherited and carried forward forever by our socialist and communist literature and art.

By founding the idea of *Juche*-based literature and art, he gave comprehensive and perfect theoretical and practical answers to all the questions of literature and art of our time.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything."

Proceeding from the essential principle of the *Juche* idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything, the Leader placed the theories of literature and art on a scientific basis and perfected them as a human science.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche* idea gave a clear elucidation of the social nature of man whose life is independent and of the position and role of man as the most precious and strongest being who transforms nature and society. This made it possible to solve perfectly all the questions concerning the revolutionary character and mission of literature and art which serve the revolutionary struggle of the people to defend their dignity and achieve their independence and which rouse the people to the independent and creative activities. It also gave a correct solution to problems on the depiction of man.

His idea of literature and art whose kernel is the great *Juche* idea demands us to correctly show the greatness of man, the decisive role of ideological consciousness in his activities and the active role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

Applying the *Juche* idea in literature and art, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"These films should emphasize the idea that it is not machinery but men that play the decisive role in production. The films should give prominence to the Marxist-Leninist outlook that a meaningful life is created not by the strength of one or two eminent persons, but by the struggle of millions of working people who are conscious of their historical mission."

The teaching of the Leader that it is not machinery but men that play the decisive role in production served as a superb creative guideline. It enabled our literature and art to thoroughly overcome the formulistic tendency of taking to placing the description of technical processes above that of characters and merely grappling with the problems of production and technique and to correctly depict the greatness and creative role of the people as masters of nature and society.

To show the formation of revolutionary consciousness of men and the course of its development, the course of remoulding people and revolutionizing them and, especially, the independent power of man as a great being capable of shaping his destiny by himself under any difficult conditions, the growth of the internal revolutionary forces, that is, the masses of the people and their independent and creative struggle and collective heroism—this is the fundamental question in the creation of *Juche*-based and revolutionary literature and art.

The idea of *Juche*-based literature and art meets the need to develop literature and art in conformity with the interests of the revolution in one's country and with the sentiments of its people.

To correctly depict the greatness of man, the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses and the decisive role of ideological consciousness in literary and art works and develop literature and art in accordance to the sentiments of the people fully conforms to the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea and the objective demand of the development of the revolution today when the revolution and construction are carried on with each national state as a unit; it is the fundamental stand and attitude to be firmly upheld by a Marxist-Leninist Party in building socialist and communist literature and art and the fundamental demand to be fulfilled without fail in creating revolutionary literary and art works.

Proceeding from this *Juche*-based stand and demand, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an exposition of the popular and revolutionary nature of our literature and art, set forth a line of building a *Juche*-based socialist national literature and art suited to the sentiments of our people and expounded in an all-round way the basic principles to be observed in its implementation.

What is most important in the basic principles for building *Juche* based socialist national literature and art is to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party and give the fullest play to the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit.

This is a true principle for building the genuinely revolutionary and popular literature and art which are infinitely faithful to the Leader and the Party and which the working class and the popular masses easily understand and love.

Another basic principle for building socialist national literature and art, set forth by the Leader, is that literature and art should be developed on a national basis in conformity with the contemporary aesthetic sentiments.

Only when this principle is fulfilled, is it possible to surmount flunkeyism, dogmatism and national nihilism and develop literature and art, with main emphasis on national art peculiar to each nation and to overcome the restorationist tendency in taking over its cultural heritage and develop and perfect national form in accordance with the demands and emotions of the socialist builders.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...I gave a definition of socialist realism in our country: national in form and socialist in content."

Still another basic principle for building socialist national literature and art, set by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is to create works rich in ideological content and high in artistic value, by firmly abiding by the creative method of socialist realism. This is the most perfect Marxist-Leninist formulation of the creative method of socialist realism, which can correctly meet the demand of the line of building a *Juche*-based, revolutionary socialist and communist literature and art suitably to the sentiments of the people and the practical demands for creating popular and revolutionary works in which the ideological content and artistic form are closely blended.

Along with the question of creating a revolutionary literature and art with rich ideological content and high artistic quality based on the correct creative method of socialist realism, an uncompromising struggle against all descriptions of counter-revolutionary ideologies and reactionary literature and art, which are hostile to them, is also an important problem in building a *Juche*-based, revolutionary socialist national literature and art.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a wise policy for struggling against the cultural infiltration of imperialism and restorationist tendency.

This creative policy set the principal target of cultural revolution and its fighting task. This policy is the wise one which makes it possible to vigorously wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the anti-revisionist struggle on the front of literature and art and thoroughly overcome restorationism, and thus develop socialist national literature and art on a sound basis in a revolutionary way.

He, proceeding from the *Juche* idea, set it as important principles for building socialist national literature and art to popularize literature and art and revolutionize and working-classize the writers and artists.

He advanced the line of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society after the establishment of the socialist system and solved in an all-round way all the theoretical and practical problems of literature and art in accordance with the line and the revolutionary task of national reunification.

He put forward the original policy of paying primary attention to the creation of works on the theme of the revolutionary traditions and creating literary and art works dealing with the socialist construction and revolutionary struggle, and thus brightly illumined the way to develop socialist and communist literature and art along the right path, in conformity with the demand for strengthening education in the revolutionary traditions and the demands of the development of realities and the development of the revolution.

He propounded the idea of creating literature and art suited to the Chollima age and producing revolutionary masterpieces and opened a new possibility of creation and a great prospect of development for socialist realistic literature and art.

His works and teachings on literature and art give a unique exposition of a theory on typification based on the class line and mass line, a theory on combining ideological content and humanism with artistic quality, a theory on profoundly portraying the formation of the revolutionary world outlook and the course of revolutionization, a theory on showing the methods and experiences of revolutionary struggle and on depicting the life diversely and truthfully and all other theoretical and practical problems of literature, film, opera, song, fine art, dance, and drama and all other fields of literature and art.

His thinking of *Juche*-based literature and art is a great idea that has brought about a new turn in the development of Marxist-Leninist theories on literature and art and developed them to a new, higher plane.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea has been brilliantly materialized in our literature and art.

As a result, our literature and art are brilliantly flowering as the popular and revolutionary socialist national literature and art of the Party run through with the monolithic ideology of the Party and the working-class line.

A particularly great event that has taken place in recent years in our literature and art is the brilliant accomplishment of the task of filmizing and operatizing the immortal classical works created under the personal guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In order to revolutionize literature and art in conformity with the task of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society after the establishment of the socialist system, there must be a model to be taken as a standard and the writers and artists should learn from such a model.

The immortal classical works created under the personal guidance of the Leader during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the glorious roots of our socialist literature and art and the standard and model in revolutionizing the literature and art.

The Party attached primary importance to filmizing, operatizing and novelizing these immortal classical works and energetically strove to carry out this task.

As a result, there appeared cinema versions of the classical immortal dramas "The Sea of Blood," "The Lot of Self-Defence Corps Member" and "A Flower Girl" as well as opera versions of "The Sea of Blood" and "A Flower Girl."

The immortal classical works are a text-book of revolutionization which awakens the people to the truth of revolution going on under the banner of *Juche* and powerfully inspires them to the struggle of revolution and construction. They are increasing their influence as an undying model in revolutionizing literature and art and in making socialist literature and art the main current of contemporary literature and art in conformity to the demand of our revolutionary era.

Our writers and artists have made a deep study of the immortal classical works to create great revolutionary works and produced many fine works dealing with our revolutionary traditions.

With high class consciousness, ardent allegiance to the Leader and awareness of the mission they assume before the time, our writers and artists have devoted all their creative zeal to depicting the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary family.

Prodigious successes have been achieved in their creative work, "1932," part of serial novel "Immortal History," and novels "Long Journey for Learning" and "The Dawn of History" were created and won high fame. Many proses were written. Among them, there are "Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Sun of Our Nation," "May Pinetree Be Ever-green" and "The Mother of Korea." These works have a great epochal significance in the development of our socialist realistic literature and art.

A great success has also been registered in our film art. The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should produce films which meet the requirements of revolution and construction like the leading articles of the Party organ, and personally helped our writers and artists in their creative work.

Under his guidance our writers and artists have fully accepted the Party's policies and brilliantly materialized them in their works.

In recent years our artists have produced many fine films including "A Worker's Family," "A Prospering Village," "Rolling Workers," "Season of Apple Harvest," "Girls in a Fishing Port" and "A Salesgirl on the Train."

They also produced excellent revolutionary films portraying communist revolutionaries to satisfy the needs of our time.

They made many other excellent revolutionary films including "Among the Villagers," "Five Guerilla Brothers" and "Story of a Detachment Commander" which deal with our revolutionary traditions, "Yong Su and Yong Ok in the Embrace of Their Socialist Homeland" and "On the Road of Growth" which treat the struggle for national reunification and "Story of a Nurse" which deals with the Fatherland Liberation War.

Our film art provides a model of revolutionary art which solves through its powerful means of representation the question of revolutionary education of the people, in conformity with the task of our revolution to reunify the country and achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and with the demands of socialist and communist construction.

Our film plays the vanguard role standing at the head of our literature and art and serving as a banner for the development of socialist literature and art.

Under the guidance of the Leader, revolutionary operas of "The Sea of Blood" style have been created in our country and thus the historic task of opera revolution carried out with success.

Taking count of the strong influence of music on the people's emotions and rich artistic potentials of opera as a combined art, the Leader attached great importance to the role of opera in edu-

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from Issue No. 6)

ACT IV

Time: A few days later.
Place: A miners' village.
On one side of the stage we see the precariously crumbling entrance to the mine. Heaps of debris are scattered everywhere. Dark clouds fleet across the sky. A long chain of miners file past, doubled over with the heavy loads on their backs, agonized. The foreman whips the miners like cattle. As the mother enters, she looks over the miserable conditions of the miners' village.

Chorus:
Blood flows over the mouth of the pit.
Will we ever be free
From this blood-thirsty enemy?
We can no longer count the years we've lived like slaves.

As dusk relieves another day of cursed labour,
Tears of blood pulse through our bruised hearts.
Oh, fleeting clouds,
Carry with you the sorrow of a ruined people!

The entrance to the mine caves in. Women cry out for their husbands buried in the pit. The mother has seen this tragic accident and falls into deep thought. She is reminded of her past.

Chorus:
Mother, mother, why do you cry?
If you cry, I, too, want to cry,
In your bosom I want to cry.

An image of the husband being burned alive and the distraught mother and children watching flashes upstage while the chorus sings.

Mother:
Struggling for the downtrodden and oppressed,
I dedicate my life.
I pledge my life to the revolution.

As the stage grows light again, we see the miners' barracks. Members of the Women's Association in the miners' village gather. The mother enters.

Mother: Has the old woman intimate with the mine-owner's concubine arrived yet?
W.A. chairman in the miners' village:
She's a member of our Women's Association.
She'll be here right away.
Kyong Chol's mother enters.
Mother: Oh! Aren't you the mother of Kyong Chol?
Remember, we had to tear ourselves away during all that bloodshed.
Kyong Chol's mother: What?!
Kyong Chol's mother stares at Mother before recognizing her.
Mother: I'm... I'm Won Nam's mother.
Kyong Chol's mother: What? Are you really Won Nam's mother?
Oh, it is you!
They embrace amidst tears.
Mother:
I thought you had returned home,
But you are still in this alien land.
The hardship that brands your face,
Tears at my heart.
Kyong Chol's mother:
I could walk home in just three days.
But it's been ten long years.
My only son, my hope and joy,
Was bayoneted to death by the Japanese scoundrels.
Women:
Ah, deprived of our country,
How can I return home?
Mother:
Stop mourning away your lives.
Rise up in battle to liberate the country.
We believe only in ourselves.
Nothing but determined struggle
Will bring us a new world.
Women:
We women make up half the nation.
Let's fight and march as one.
United in strength,
We can defeat any enemy.
Kyong Chol's mother: Why did you come here?
Mother: I'm going to talk to the mine-owner's concubine.
Kyong Chol's mother:
We can fathom the depth of deep water,
But the bottom of a person's heart is unknown.
Kyong Chol's mother & women:
Deal with that woman carelessly without knowing her mind,
And we expose ourselves to arrest and danger.
Mother:
We cannot fathom a person's mind,
But class origin never changes.
Mother & chorus:
We must wake people up
And lead them down the road of revolution.
Kyong Chol's mother: Let's go then!
Mother: (To the W.A. chairman of the miners' village.) I entrust you with our affairs here.
She follows Kyong Chol's mother. Meanwhile, the women begin packing the explosives. Suddenly the lookout runs in.
Woman: Watch out! The Japanese scoundrels are coming.
W.A. chairman of the miners' village:
Get the explosives on your backs. Quick!
The women wrap them on their backs as if they were their babies. The Japanese corporal, his men and the mine-owner enter. The soldiers search the house.
Corporal: What the hell are you women doing here?
Explosives have been stolen from the mine.
Nobody has seen them, I suppose? Open your mouths!
Mine-owner: Sir, I'm sure they've gone to the Communists, just as the handbills called for.
The soldiers report that nothing has been found.
Corporal: Nothing? Why are there so many mothers here?
The Women's Association members feign tears.
Corporal: Your husbands died in a cave-in for the sake of the Greater Empire of Japan.
The village head bounds in to make a report.
Village head: Mr. corporal! I've been informed that one of the women under surveillance from my village has come this way.
Corporal: Hey!
You guard the road on the right and you, the bridge.
Tighten the cordon and search anyone who comes by.
Arrest all strangers and anyone else who looks suspicious.
Japanese soldiers:
We'll check every stranger
And suspicious-looking character
And arrest every last one of them.

The Japanese outlaws, village head and mine-owner exit. The women leave to prepare the explosives. There is a brief interval, then the clatter of hoofbeats, followed soon afterwards by the entrance of the mother and Kwi Sun. The mother talks to Kwi Sun affectionately.
Mother: I have a daughter like you, Kwi Sun.
My heart aches that a beautiful girl in the bloom of youth should attempt to take her life.
Why die instead of struggling to live, helping your mother who does nothing but cry?
Women:
If we don't revenge the enemy for your father's brutal death,
Who will do it for us?
When we oppressed women fight without fear,
The day of freedom will come,
The day of happiness will come.
Kwi Sun:
Mother, you've rescued me from despair and death.
I'll fight—do anything you say.
Women:
We, the downtrodden and oppressed,
Will fight for our freedom and rights.
The W.A. members enter loaded with the explosives.
Mother: Let's get going and load up the carriage with the explosives.
Women: Here come the wicked Japanese!
In the distance, we hear the enemy approaching. The W.A. members exit after loading the explosives on the carriage. The corporal and other Japanese burst onto the scene.
Corporal: Halt! What's this carriage doing here?
The Japanese scoundrels try to search the carriage.
Mother: Don't be so rude. What are you checking us for?
The Japanese soldiers hesitate and look up at the corporal.
Corporal: Where are you going with the carriage?
Kwi Sun: I'm accompanying my mother to town.
Mother and Kwi Sun head for the carriage.
Corporal: Wait!
Kwi Sun: (To the corporal.) I'm in a hurry, and must be going now.
Corporal: Go then.
We hear the driver's whip and the clatter of the horse. The loud jingling of horse's bells is fading, when the village head bounds in excitedly. He looks toward the carriage which has gone.
Village head: Sir, I've heard that Kap Sun's mother from our village definitely came to the miners' village, but she has neatly disappeared. Very strange!
Corporal: What's that?
The Japanese soldiers run out.

—Curtain—

ACT V

Time: A few days later.
Place: Inside the garrison jail.
Chorus:
A dim light is thrown by a dreary moon onto the prison ground.
Though locked behind bars,
Mother's spirit is high.
Regardless of adversity
Her struggle is unyielding.

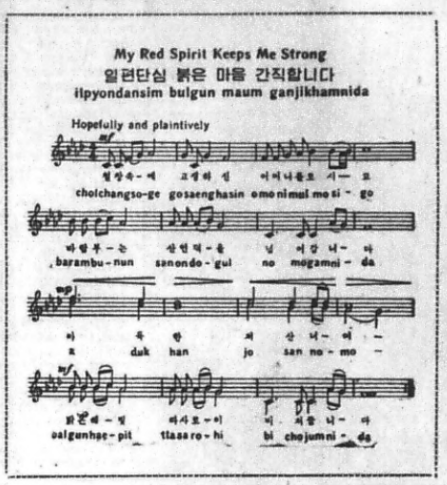
Mother is seen lying on her face in the jail. The garrison commander, Japanese soldiers and the village head come in.
Commander:
Why were you at the miners' village?
Tell us and you'll be forgiven.
Answer obediently while I'm still asking gently.
Let's go. Answer soon or there'll be torture.
Japanese soldiers:
Out with it! Speak up!
Answer obediently while we're asking gently.
You went to take away explosives, didn't you?
Own up or you'll die.
Out with it. Speak up!
Mother: I went to pick mushrooms. That's all.
One of the Japanese soldiers strikes the mother with a whip.
Commander: No use to torture her any more. Shoot her at dawn.
The garrison commander stamps out. The village head approaches the mother.
Village head: Look here! You'd better own up!
Man only lives once, not twice.
Think of Kap Sun and Ul Nam.
Man should save his skin before anything else.
There's no need to die before your time.
A dead nobleman's worse than a living dog, as they say.
Live and be happy.
If you die, everything's over, you know.

She glares at him with scorching hatred. The village head is frightened and shrinks off the stage. Mother sinks to the floor in sleep. She dreams now and the scene changes to a thick forest with flowers swaying gently in the wind.
Chorus:
In her dreams the mother longs
For her dear daughter and sons,
Raised under hardship and sorrow.

Ul Nam and Kap Sun flash by, and then Won Nam, with a rifle on his shoulder, appears for an instant.
Chorus:
With that image of her son gripping his rifle,
Mother swears to continue the fight.
I'll meet my son struggling devotedly for the revolution
When our country is restored.

The flowers sway lightly and a red sun slowly rises.
Chorus:
Oh, he will return
The day of national liberation.
I'll meet my son struggling devotedly for the revolution
When the country is restored.

The scene changes back to the jail. After a brief interval the garrison commander, village head and Japanese soldiers return.
Commander: Hey! (The mother wakes up.)
Answer this one question and you'll live.
You belong to the Women's Association, don't you?
Mother: Women's Association...?
Don't know what it is. Never heard of it before.
Commander: Hey, Kumamoto, take her out!
The Japanese soldiers drag the mother away.
Village head: Lieutenant, she won't open up. What should we do?
Commander: That's why I told you to get some proof, didn't I?
The aide-de-camp rushes in with a report.
Aide-de-camp: Lieutenant, I've just been informed that three of our troops have been killed going after the communist political worker now at large.
Commander: Village head, he has obviously slipped in to establish contact with local underground organizations.
It's easy to kill Kap Sun's mother. Let her out on bail and watch her closely.
We're after bigger game.
Village head: Yes, sir!

As the scene changes, we see Kap Sun and Ul Nam waiting for their mother in front of the garrison. Japanese soldiers bring the mother out and shove her into the street before going back inside. Kap Sun and Ul Nam run to her and help her onto her feet.
The scene changes to a field with a red sunset over the hill.
Kap Sun and Ul Nam:
Over this bleak hill we help mother,
Weakened from all her suffering behind bars.
Beyond the distant hill,
A bright sun warmly shining.

My Red Spirit Keeps Me Strong
일편단심 붉은 마음 간직합니다
ilpyondansim bulgun maum ganjikhamnida
Hopefully and plaintively
choichangso-ge gosaenghasin omoni mul mo si - go
barambu - nun sanondo - gul no mogamni - da
oalgunhae - pit tiasa ro - hi bi chojumni - da

Kap Sun and Ul Nam hold the mother's hands and examine the wounds she has received. Pyoljae village elder wraps his coat around her shoulders.
Chorus:
Along the thorny path of hardship and sorrow,
My Red spirit keeps me strong.
Wherever I struggle, at all times, I'll be true
To the revolutionary idea.

Storm and danger may impede our march,
But unyieldingly I take the road of revolution.
A soft dawn glows
Over the distant breaking clouds.

In a small oxcart they cross the hill still in the glow of dusk.

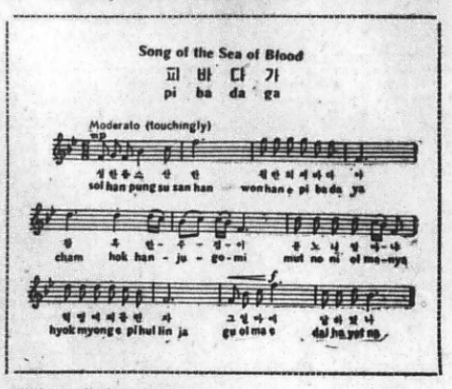
—Curtain—

ACT VI

Time: Autumn.
Place: Kap Sun's house.
Kap Sun enters anxiously calling, "Ul Nam, Ul Nam!"
Mother: (Opening the door.) Ul Nam! Ul Nam!
Kap Sun: Don't worry too much, mother. It'll affect your health.
Don't worry. I'll go look for Ul Nam now.
The mother shuts the door.
Kap Sun:
Where has my dear Ul Nam gone?
He left home early this morning—
Where can he be?
Sick mother waits with anxiety.
You're so thoughtless and young.
Why don't you come home?

Not even a dose of medicine or spoon of thin gruel
Can I give her; my heart is torn.
Sick mother is waiting.
Why don't you come home, my dear Ul Nam?
Yong Sil: (Enters.) Kap Sun! Haven't you found him yet?
Kap Sun: Not yet.
Kap Sun and Yong Sil go looking for him together: "Ul Nam, Ul Nam!" Ul Nam enters singing, a basket hanging from his waist and a fishing net in his hand.
Ul Nam:
Wild goose, you fly so freely, my wild goose.
Don't go alone. Let's all go together.

Wild goose, you fly so freely.
Let's all of us, mother and sister, fly away together.
Kap Sun enters and sees Ul Nam.
Kap Sun: Ul Nam!
Ul Nam: (To his sister happily.) Sister!
Kap Sun: Where have you been? Where have you been hanging around, you little brat? Don't you know how long I've been looking for you? Mother is sick with worry.
Do you want her to get worse?
Mother opens the door and looks out.
Ul Nam: I caught fish and sold it to buy her medicine.
Kap Sun: Medicine? Ul Nam! I had no idea....
My dear Ul Nam, my brother,
Only yesterday I wept
Carrying you on my back.
And now, here you are,
A fine young boy
Bringing medicine for his mother.
Let me go get the medicine kettle.
Kap Sun leaves. The mother comes out of the house.
Mother: Ul Nam!
Ul Nam: Mother! (Throws himself in her arms.)
Mother:
My dear son, you are so filled with kindness.
Your love will do more than medicine to cure my illness.
When our country is restored after defeating Japanese imperialism.
We'll recall our misery as an old tale.

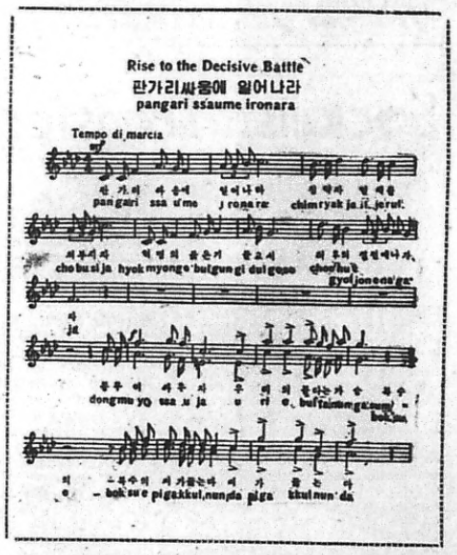
Suddenly rifle shots are heard and Cho Dong Chun bursts onstage.
He is limping.
Mother: What's happened?
Cho Dong Chun: I ran into the enemy as I was carrying an urgent message. We've decided to go ahead with the uprising tomorrow. The guerrillas will launch their attack at 4 o'clock. The city gate must be opened just before, regardless of the consequences.
Mother: I understand.
At that moment the enemy appears and closes in. Cho Dong Chun is going to resist.
Mother: No, don't!
Cho Dong Chun faints. She helps him up, hides him behind the house and comes back. The enemy rushes in. The Japanese soldiers search the house and find nothing.
Corporal: Nothing? (To the mother.) Someone has been here, isn't that true?
Mother: I don't know.
Corporal: (Approaching Ul Nam.) A Communist has come, hasn't he?
Ul Nam: I don't know.
Corporal: Stand him against the tree!
The Japanese scoundrels grab him and push him up against the tree.
Corporal: (To the mother.) You want to get your son killed or do you want to hand over the Communist?
Mother: ...
Corporal: (To Ul Nam.) The Communist has come, hasn't he?
Tell the truth, and I won't touch you.
The Communist has come, hasn't he?
Mother: Ul Nam!
Corporal is about to shoot Ul Nam. Cho Dong Chun rushes out and shoots the enemy soldiers.
Cho Dong Chun: Mother, I'll be the decoy. Contact the organization immediately.
He bravely faces the enemy but is wounded.
Ul Nam: Uncle! (Dashing forward.)
The corporal who has taken to the ground shoots Ul Nam. He falls.
Mother: Ul Nam!
Kap Sun: (Dashes in.) Mother, mother!
Kap Sun finds Ul Nam.
Kap Sun: Wake up, Ul Nam. It's me, your sister.
Open your eyes just once, Ul Nam! (Cries in grief.)
The mournful strains of the chorus are heard.
Kap Sun:
In winter wilderness, in the hateful sea of blood,
How many have died a miserable death?
How many have bled for the revolution?

Song of the Sea of Blood
피 바 다 가
pi ba da ga
Moderato (touchingly)
sol han pung su san han
won han e pi ba da ya
cham hok han - ju - gon - mi
mut no ni ol mo - nya
hyok myong e pi hul lin ja
gu ol ma e
dal ha yot ne

Villagers flock onstage.
Chorus:
The destitute family's tragic plight
Kindles our rage and bitter hate.
We'll never repudiate the vengeance in our hearts—
Never—until we die.

Commander of the armed youth corps breaks into the crowd.
A.Y.C. Commander: Listen! The Japanese scoundrels are coming!
There is an uproar of rifle shots and hoofbeats; flames rise above the village. As the chorus sings, the scene changes. The village becomes a sea of blood.
Chorus:
Proletarians of all lands, keep up our courage!
Although it costs the blood of revolutionaries,
We 1,670 million will take power.

The Japs "mop up" the village. Like beasts they run wild—shooting, bayoneting, killing. The people fight back with axes, rakes and sticks. One robust farmer stabs a Japanese scoundrel with his sickle. An old woman and a child fall, both pierced by bayonets. Pyoljae village elder is hit by an enemy bullet while attacking one of the Japanese with an ax. Mother walks through the sea of blood, her hair blown by the rough wind. Enraged W.A. members and villagers surge on to the scene.
Chil Song's mother: Comrade Women's Association chairman, the surrounding villages are ready for the uprising.
They are awaiting orders.
A miner: Our miners' village is also prepared for the revolt.
A.Y.C. Commander: The Armed Youth Corps will first attack the self-defence corps headquarters and then set out for town.
Mother: Listen, everybody! The guerrillas will begin their attack at 4 o'clock. We'll start revolts in all the neighbouring villages, the mine and the town and join them in battle.
Let's destroy our sworn enemy wherever we find him and take our deep-seated revenge.
The crowd of rebels respond.
Mother:
Rise to the decisive battle!
Crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors!
Brandishing the Red Flag of revolution,
We'll go out for the final struggle.
Chorus:
To battle, comrades!
Our hearts tempestuous,
Our blood boils to take revenge, to satisfy our vengeance.

Rise in the righteous struggle,
Strike down the inveterate enemy.
We'll go out for the final struggle,
Brandishing the Red Flag of revolution.

To battle, comrades!
Our hearts tempestuous,
Our blood boils to take revenge, to satisfy our vengeance.

Rise to the Decisive Battle
판가리싸움에 일어나라
pangari ssaume ironara
Tempo di marcia
pangari ssa ume
chimryak ja ui jeruk
cho bu si ja hyok myong e bulgun gi dul gopo
dongmu yo ssa ui ja
bok su e pigakkul, nun da piga
tkul nun da

The mass moves together, singing in chorus, and the middle curtain falls. Throngs of peasants, workers, the Armed Youth Corps and a crowd of citizens parade in front of the curtain, singing.

—Curtain—
(To Be Continued)

(Continued from Page 2)

cating the masses of the people and solved the question of building socialist opera in a unique way.

He told us to do away with the backwardness and limitations of old and difficult opera form and smash its formulistic form and to create a popular and modern style of opera on a national basis, and indicated principles and means for its solution in an all-round way.

He taught that opera music should be built to conform to the contemporary aesthetic sentiments on a national basis and be made easy to understand and beautiful. He put forward the line of the Party on stanzaic song, the line of popularizing and modernizing opera by extensively introducing stanzaic song, the main form of popular music which is loved by the people and easy for them to understand. He also told us to perfect opera as a combined art by actively introducing recitative peculiar to our country, combining it with dance and decisively enhancing the role of stage art.

Under the guidance of the Party our writers and artists have carried through the teachings of the Leader. After creating the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the homonymous immortal classical drama, they produced the revolutionary operas "A True Daughter of the Party" and "Ye Forests, Tell!" and "A Flower Girl" based on the homonymous immortal classical drama, thereby opening the golden age of operas of "The Sea of Blood" style.

Opera has thus been popularized in an innovatory way and perfected as a combined art of modern style.

Under the guidance of the Leader our fine arts, too, are efflorescing as revolutionary fine arts, as the excellent characteristics of dynamic, graceful and lofty Korean paintings are developed in all spheres of our fine arts.

Korean paintings have developed into simple, distinct and exquisite colored paintings.

Great successes have also been made in our sculpture, drama, national dance and national acrobat under the wise guidance of the Leader.

The Mansudae Monument and the Monument to the Victorious Pochonbo Battle, both having the statue of the Leader in the centre and symbolizing the revolutionary traditions of our Party, are the masterpieces which fully demonstrate the greatness of our socialist sculpture.

Under the guidance of the Leader our drama, too, has developed as the revolutionary one in which our struggle for the revolution and construction is subtly depicted through different stories. "Under the Banner of Victory," "Our Mother," "Sunflower" and "Red Agitator" are included in a long list of our revolutionary plays. Our artists are striving to raise our socialist theatrical art onto a higher plane.

Our literature and art have been revolutionized; a large number of films on diverse themes were produced, many operas of "The Sea of Blood" style, each having its own characters, created and various forms of group singings and songs and dances adopted, grand music and dance epics, song and dance dramas, many plays and poematic drama-style works created. As a result, our socialist national literature and art are blooming in diverse forms.

This tells that the centuries-old desire of our people who could not exercise their political sovereignty owing to the suppression by the imperialists and could not become the genuine masters of culture, although they were the true creators of the material and spiritual wealth, has been realized fully in the sphere of literature and art, too.

The tremendous successes in our literature and art and their full efflorescence and development are entirely attributable to the greatness of the idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time and genius of revolution, on *Juche*-based literature and art and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues and solicitude. These achievements show the great vitality of guidance of the Party that has led our literature and art along the right way, following the Leader's thinking, as well as the tremendous efforts made by our writers and artists who are infinitely faithful to him.

By Leaps and Bounds

In our country February 20 is observed as the Day of Machine Builders.

The observance of the Day started two years ago. On February 20, 1971, the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Huichon Machine-tool Plant and enkindled the flame of technological innovation.

Then, in one year the workers of the plant turned out 10,000 machine tools.

The flames of technological innovation spread across the country; 30,000 machine tools were built at factories throughout the country by April 15 last year.

It was a leap never seen before.

It was in April 1954 that our country started to produce machine tools. In so short a time, our engineering industry has made a rapid progress.

Seeing the lathes produced for the first time in our country, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"You made these quite well.... Now we produce machine tools by our own. How good this is! I think you have gained confidence in your capacity and you have nothing to fear. We must make for ourselves all machines we need in this way."

As the Leader said, the first production of lathes gave a great confidence and inspiration to all the people.

With self-confidence the maintenance workers of the Chuul Flax Factory, a locally-run small factory, manufactured fine machine tools with old-fashioned machines.

The Leader found there a spark of innovation and initiated the "machine tool-beget-machine tool movement."

The movement spread over the country; machine begot machines, workshop begot workshops and factories, factory begot factories.

A small machine repair shop became a large machine-tool factory. The factory, called the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant, now produces more than 2,500 machine tools a year.

The Huichon Machine-tool Plant and the Ryongsong Machine-building Factory became "mother factories" which make machines and equipment for modern factories.

This movement increased the machine production; in 1959 13,000 extra machines were produced beyond the set plan and our machine-building industry was reinforced greatly.

During the Five-Year Plan period our engineering industry grew strong; many factories were expanded and reconditioned; new branches—tractor and lorry factories and factories for producing power industry equipment—were created; the production of up-to-date, heavy machines started on a large scale.

Machines and equipment were manufactured for mines, electric factories, metallurgical, chemical and light industries, agriculture, construction, transport, communications and all other branches of the national economy.

Our engineering industry that could hardly make farm implements before liberation, has become the many-sidedly developed one.

During that period our machine builders manufactured 6-shaft and 38-shaft boring machines, 12-shaft lapping machines and machines for special use, which we had imported, and an 8 metre-turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press, the production of which marked a milestone in the history of our engineering industry.

Our engineering industry fitted with large machine tools and special machines developed onto a higher plane and produced a 6,000-ton press and larger ones, and turned to production of still larger machines.

The great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our machine-designing capability should be significantly increased so that more various new types of machinery and equipment including heavy machinery and precision machines are devised and manufactured. In particular, we should rapidly step up the production of various kinds of meters, electron tubes and weak-current apparatus for the technological progress and automation of the national economy."

Greatly inspired by the words of the Leader who set the orientation of development of our engineering industry in the Seven-Year Plan, our machine builders wrought one miracle after another from the first year of the Plan. Vessels of 3,000-ton class, electric locomotives, 4,000 hp high pressure gas compressors, 220,000 high voltage transformers, large-sized machine tools, universal-purpose electronic computers, 75-ton tower cranes, 4-cubic metre excavators, lathes of high efficiency, 1,000 hp diesel engines, 5,000-ton class refrigerator ships, etc., were turned out. This showed that our engineering industry grew strong enough to fully meet our demands for large-sized machines and precision machines.

During the Seven-Year Plan period our engineering industry became the one that could produce various machines and equipment, big and small, for the technological revamping of main and subsidiary processes of production as well as complete sets of equipment of modern factories and workshops.

The share of the engineering industry in the total industrial output value in 1967 rose to 31.4 per cent. The figure in 1948 was 7.4 per cent.

Relying on their rich experience and advanced techniques and on the big potentiality of our industry, our machine builders manufactured a 6,000-ton press, "king" of machine, in only half a year in 1969.

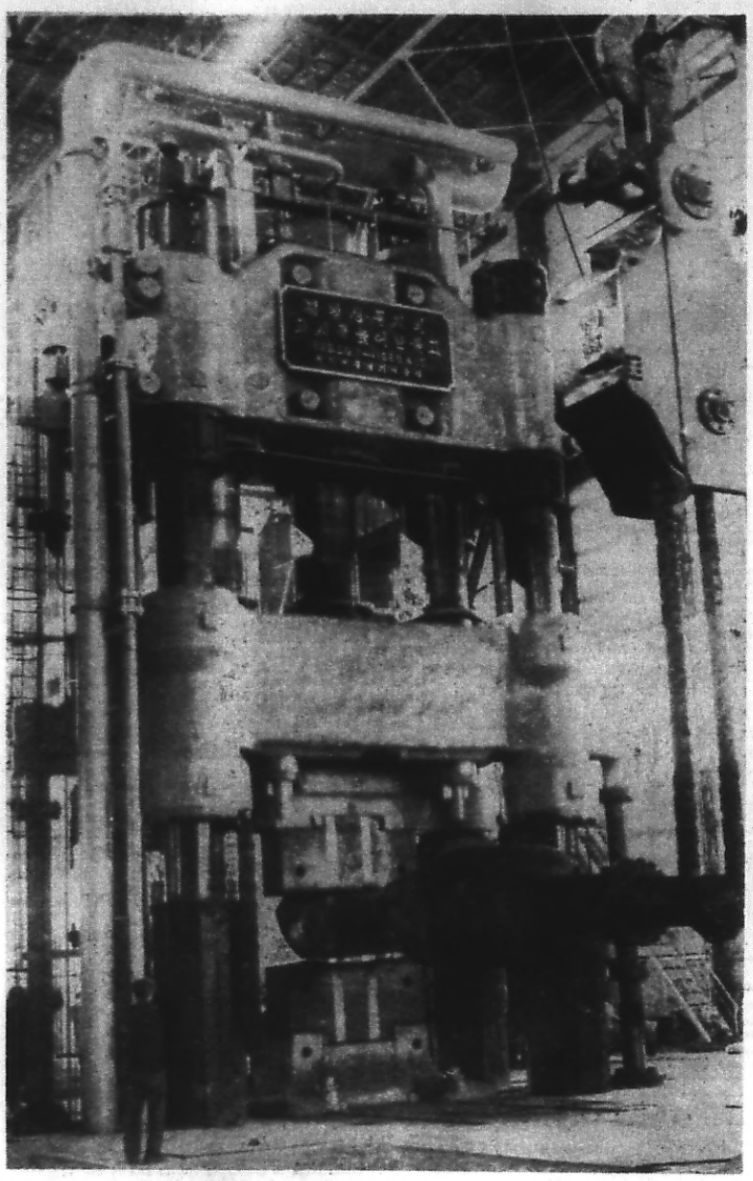
The birth of the giant machine, 25 metres high and 1,720 tons in weight, marked a new turn in the development of our machine industry and opened up the prospect of making 10,000-ton press in the near future.

Our engineering industry whose output value in 1971 was 569 times greater than in 1946 now produces 30,000 machine tools a year.

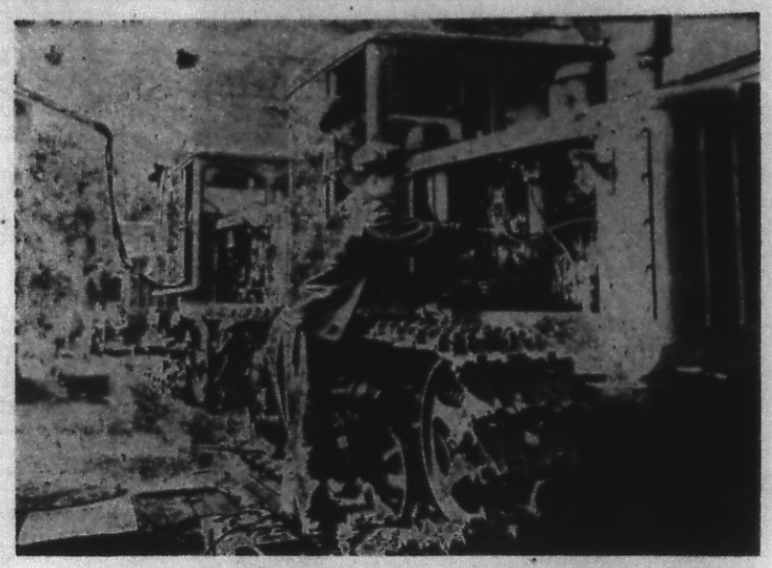
It is rare in history that an independent, modern engineering industry was built within some ten years of postwar period during which great efforts were directed to economic rehabilitation, starting with a negligible wherewithal.

Greeting their meaningful holiday, our machine builders look back with pride upon the years of leaps and bounds and firmly resolve to achieve greater successes in carrying out the three major tasks of technological revolution, true to the Leader's words that the technological revolution is a machine revolution.

Pak Ju Sol



Our engineering industry can produce complete sets of equipment for modern factories including those for power stations, metallurgical and chemical plants Photo: a 6,000-ton press at Kangson Steel Plant



The Red machine-builders at Kiyang strive for more tractors for the countryside

FACTS AND FIGURES

★ Today our machine-building industry makes in only a few hours as many products as were turned out in the whole year of 1944.

★ The share of the machine-building industry in the gross industrial output value sharply increased, i.e., 8.1 per cent in 1949, 17.3 per cent in 1956, 21.3 per cent in 1960, 31.4 per cent in 1967.

★ The Korean technicians engaged in the machine-building industry before liberation (1945) were no more than 150 in number. But now there is one technician for every 8 employees in this field.

★ Our country, which could not even make simple farm implements properly in the pre-liberation days, is now producing various kinds of large and precision machines and also manufacturing aggregate plants for modern factories including power stations, metallurgical factories and chemical plants. During the Seven-Year Plan period alone aggregate plants were supplied to 100 or more factories.

★ Our machine-building industry is to increase the production of machine tools 2.8 times, lorries 2.4 times, excavators 3.2 times and generators 5 times during the Six-Year Plan.

"Day of Machine Builders" Observed with Great Labour Achievements

Greeting the "Day of Machine Builders" the machine building workers in all parts of our country are conducting a vigorous drive for increased production to carry out their yearly assignments before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, under the uplifted banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution.

At Machine-tool Plants

Holding high the torch of new technical innovation enkindled by the Leader, the workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant are making uninterrupted innovation in machine-tool production.

They overfulfilled their January plan by 10 per cent. With the same heightened spirit and stamina they are topping their daily quotas by 50-100 per cent this month.

While ensuring production the workers of the casting shop have doubled their production efficiency as compared with last month by mechanizing and automating their production processes.

The processing workers have also markedly raised their production efficiency by handling automation facilities with care.

Through mechanization of the process of grinding and introduction of the method of conveying in production, the fitters are shattering all previous records in assembling machine-tools.

In February the workers of the Chollima Kusong Machine-tool Plant are turning out twice as many machine-tools as produced in the same period of last year.

The Chollima Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant, the Chongjin Machine-tool Plant and other machine-tool plants in different parts of the country are also bringing about innovation after innovation in their endeavour to increase the quantity and variety of machine-tools and improve their quality.

At an Automobile Factory

The workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory fulfilled their January targets 1.4 times. Taking pride in having achieved such a success they are now chalking up a signal result in automobile production.

The casting workers have boosted their production efficiency more than twice by applying an advanced working method in making engine housings for "Sungri-58" trucks and other big and small cast-iron goods.

The workers of the factory are now successfully putting into execution their resolve to honour their annual plan, or a 42 per cent growth over last year's results, before October 10.

This month the machine makers of the September 25 Tractor Plant are increasing the output of "Chonjin" tractors more than 2.3 times as against the corresponding period of last year. The workers of the Sariwon Tractor Parts Factory, the Haeju Trailing Farm Machine Plant and many other machine factories are putting up an energetic struggle to augment production.

Sim Nung Mok

Socialist Transformation of Production Relations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 7)

2. Experimental Stage

The Workers' Party of Korea set the stage for experiment in cooperativization.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party started by experimentally organizing and consolidating a few agricultural co-operatives in each county, beginning with the poor peasants and Party nuclei in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 62.)

It was known in general that cooperativization should be carried out in the stage of socialist revolution, and the experience in other countries showed the superiority of cooperativization. Hence, some people figured that there might be no need for our country to pass an experimental stage. But our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw it in a different light. He distinctly taught that we must not rely only on others' experience and must accumulate our own because agricultural cooperativization was a deep-going, complicated socio-economic change.

The peasants, by nature, are rather conservative. They do not readily accept experience in other areas, however it may be good, until they see its excellence with their own eyes and realize it through their own experience. Therefore, with universal principle or foreign experience alone we could not persuade them. The important thing was to persuade and educate them by accumulating our own experience and showing them in practice the advantages of the cooperative economy while stepping up ideological education among them.

True to the teaching of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party marked off the period from 1953 to 1954 as an experimental stage.

The important question to be solved in this stage was what section of the peasants should be drawn into experimental cooperatives, where they should be formed and how many.

Our Party, to begin with, organized experimentally the cooperatives, which were made up of the poor peasants and Party nuclei in the countryside. The poor peasants had keener interests than anyone else in joining the cooperative movement though their economic foundation was the weakest of all. Therefore, our Party was right in view of the class principles when it admitted them into the cooperatives at first. We could accumulate the best experience in cooperativization by relying on their enthusiasm. Our Party organized a few cooperatives in each county in the experimental stage. The peasants' living conditions are different and so are the geographical conditions in our country.

It is therefore necessary to accumulate concrete experience under different conditions if the cooperative movement is to be guided in conformity with the specific realities of each district. And it is better to show the peasants the experience in their own district than that in other areas in educating them by giving them practical examples of the advantages of cooperative economy. That was why our Party made sure that experience was gained with a county as a unit. The county has little difference both in the living conditions of the peasants and the geographical conditions and is the lowest unit of Party and administrative guidance.

In the experimental stage our Party paid deep attention to management of the experimentally organized cooperatives so that they could demonstrate to the full the advantages of the socialist cooperative economy.

Thanks to the Party and State assistance the cooperatives consisting of the poor peasants could clearly demonstrate the superiority of cooperative economy over the private farming even though they did not have modern farm machines, and could widely introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into agricultural production.

Through the experimental stage, our Party, firstly, could correctly determine the form and scale of a cooperative and pace of cooperativization suitable to the actual conditions of our country, secondly, could make the leading functionaries accumulate experience and have confidence in organizing the cooperatives and, thirdly, could induce the broad masses of the peasants, particularly the middle peasants, to join the cooperatives of their own free will, by showing them the practical advantages of cooperative economy on the basis of their own experience.

Herein lay one of the important guarantees for ensuring the smooth progress of the cooperative movement in our country.

At the Plenary Meeting of its Central Committee held in November 1954 the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the successes achieved in the experimental stage of the cooperative movement and set forth the task of carrying it on on a mass scale.

3. Types of Cooperatives Suited to Our Specific Conditions

The Workers' Party of Korea set the types of cooperatives in keeping with the specific conditions of our country.

With the massive involvement of peasants in the cooperative economy, it became a matter of great importance how to determine on the types of cooperatives. It was a very serious problem having a direct bearing on the long tradition of private ownership and the personal interests of the peasants.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In consideration of the fact that the land remained the private property of the peasants and their economic position and preparedness varied, our Party laid down three types of co-operative farming at the beginning of the co-operative movement and, in organizing co-operatives, led the peasants to choose the suitable type according to their specific conditions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 290.)

In our country the land had been under peasants' private ownership.

Besides, their economic status and ideological levels varied.

Under these circumstances, the peasants could only be easily led to cooperativization when the types of cooperatives were well-defined differently so that they might be readily accepted by the peasants who were in different positions. Our Party gave this matter a serious consideration and set three types of cooperatives—the first, the second and the third types.

The first type was the permanent mutual-aid workteam in which only the work was jointly done—an embryo of socialism.

In our countryside there had been a conventional practice of lending a helping hand on a reciprocal basis, the practice of doing labour-consuming farm work through temporary communal labour.

The first type proved effective in bringing home to the peasants the advantages of collective labour and joint production and inducing them to readily accept higher types of cooperatives on the basis of such national tradition.

The second type was a semi-socialist form in which the cooperative economy was run, with land incorporated in it, leaving the private ownership of land intact, while the products were distributed according to the amount of work performed and the size of land pooled.

Under the second type the distribution of products was presented as an important question, whereas under the first type the question of distribution was not raised because only the work was jointly done and the products were taken by each individual as in private farming.

Our Party saw to it that under the second type the products were shared according to the size of land pooled and the amount of work performed. The distribution of products according to the land, in essence, was based on the private ownership of the means of production. Precisely herein lies the semi-socialist character of the second type. The distribution of a certain amount of products in accordance with the land brought the middle peasants to willingly merge their lands in the cooperative economy.

Our Party, however, restricted the sharing out of products according to the land to a certain degree. In other words, the dividends were not allowed to exceed 20 per cent of the total and those who failed to earn 120 man-days a year were precluded from this category of distribution by regulations.

This led to the restriction of unearned income and strengthening of the socialist character of cooperatives.

As cooperatives' economic conditions improved and peasants' consciousness heightened, the scope of collective ownership of the means of production was expanded, the share of distribution according to the land gradually reduced and the proportion of division according to the work increased step by step.

The cooperatives of the second type were thus made to develop into those of the third type.

The third type was a perfect form of socialist economy in which both manpower and means of production were pooled and distribution was made exclusively in accordance with the work done.

Our Party ensured that the peasants freely chose one of the three types as required by their specific conditions. This served to prevent the inclination to think that formation of cooperatives must start with the lowest type and then develop to higher ones and the tendency to consider that, on the contrary, it must begin with the highest type, disregarding the concrete realities.

In our country the cooperatives of the third type held an overwhelming proportion from the outset and even those which had started with the second type, small in number, soon adopted the highest form, as a result of our Party's education of the peasants through tireless explanation and persuasion and thanks to the practical examples shown to the peasants in making them deeply convinced of the superiority of the cooperative economy.

Under the guidance of the Party, such means of production as draught animals and farm implements, too, were pooled to suit our actual conditions.

These production means were put together according to the desire of the members of the cooperatives or were used commonly while continuing to be under private ownership for a definite period of time.

In case of incorporating such production means, due compensations were set at assessment committee meetings with the participation of the owners.

Thus, a very smooth incorporation of the means of production including draft animals and farm implements were ensured.

This was how our Party defined the types of cooperative farming and the methods of pooling the means of production in conformity with the specific conditions of our countryside and led without difficulty the broad sectors of peasantry, the middle peasants in particular, to cooperativization.

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE MILITARISTS' REAGGRESSION ON SOUTH KOREA MUST BE CHECKED

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, said:

"Japanese militarism revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism is now scheming to invade Korea again." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper The New York Times," Eng. ed., p. 18.)

As pointed out by the Leader, the Japanese militarists are stepping up the plot to invade south Korea again with an ambition to regain their old position of colonial rule over her. In recent years they have been accelerating the economic, ideological and cultural infiltration along with the political and military invasion.

This process has been facilitated rapidly due to the foolhardy, country-selling traitorous acts of the pro-American, pro-Japanese flunkeyists in south Korea.

Japanese Monopoly Capital's Control over S. Korean Economy

The Japanese militarists revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism have been working desperately to subject south Korea to themselves economically.

A striking instance is afforded by a sharp increase of their direct investment and investments of other forms intended to lay a tight hold of the key branches of south Korean economy.

They have obtained from the south Korean authorities the "special right" to make direct investment by 100 per cent and a number of other concessions. They have entered the stage of full-scale direct investment while gradually cutting back capital export made in the form of "loan." Their direct investment showed a 2.5-fold increase in 1969 as against 1965 and a 1.5-fold increase in 1971, compared with 1969. Most of this investment went to the manufacturing industry, the main artery of the south Korean economy. As of the end of 1970, the amount of investment in this sector accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total.

The direct investment and investments of other forms, taken together, have run into a thousand million dollars. The investments of Japanese monopoly capital in south Korea account for 80 per cent of the total investment in the bonded-processing industry, 80 per cent in the ship-repairing industry, 65 per cent in the chemical fibre industry, 100 per cent in the aluminium industry and over 90 per cent in fertilizer production.

The same is true of building material, iron ore, metal and other key industries.

As seen above, the Japanese monopoly capital keeps hold of the main artery of the south Korean economy.

It has penetrated deep into the south Korean commodity circulation and foreign trade. As a result, it has nearly monopolized the south Korean market.

Japanese commodity export to south Korea reached over 809 million dollars in 1970, or 8 times as much as in 1964. Forty per cent of foreign commodities shipped into south Korea were the Japanese goods.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists scheme to establish a "sphere of Japan-ROK economic cooperation." This is a graphic evidence of their intensified manoeuvres to keep the south Korean economy under their control.

The scheme aims to totally annex the southern coastal area where 70 per cent of the south Korean industries are concentrated to the Kansai economic sphere of Japan. To carry part of the scheme into practice, in January 1970 the Japanese monopolists marked off the "free export zone of Masan," hand in glove with the south Korean authorities.

This zone is virtually an extra-territorial "settlement" of Japan.

The Japanese monopolists are allowed to make direct investment as they please, enjoying the privileges of taxation, that is, free from customs and commodity and business taxes and paying income tax at reduced rate.

The "free export zone of Masan" is a "colony in the colony" and a "Japanese territory in the ROK" as commented by the south Korean publications.

They are now scheming to lay out similar zone in Ryosu located near Masan.

This is a plot for territorial expansion—the plot to put the south Korean territory under their economic control bit by bit and, in the long run, swallow it up whole.

The south Korean economy is vitally affected by the large-scale infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said:

"We are now gravely concerned about the fact that south Korea is being subjected to Japan economically." (Ibid., p. 18.)

Nowadays the south Korean economy is under the ever tightening control of Japanese monopoly capital.

The monopoly capital of Japan and other foreign countries controls 100 per cent of oil refining, synthetic resin, pulp and car assembling industries of south Korea.

It exercised control over 80 per cent of the power industry and 65 per cent of the cement industry. The scope of its control now continues to be extended.

The same is true of raw materials for industry. According to the data made public by the south Korean authorities, every year south Korea depends on foreign countries for 100 per cent of crude oil, cotton, sugar, wool and raw materials for chemical fibre, rubber and synthetic fibre and for 80 per cent of timber, 95 per cent of scrap iron and 40 per cent of iron and rolled steel.

Particularly, the south Korean industry is placed under more strict control of Japanese monopolists under the "ROK-Japan agreement on industrial ownership" concluded in January 29 last. This brings the south Korean economy to serve Japan's interests still more.

The advance of Japanese monopoly capital accelerates the bankruptcy and ruin of the south Korean medium- and small-scale enterprises at fast tempo.

These enterprises accounted for more than 98 per cent of the total of south Korean enterprises, as of the end of 1972. Many of them suspend operations or are closed down because of the difficulty in obtaining raw materials, financing and marketing.

During the period between January and August 1971, 52 per cent of medium- and small-scale enterprises in Seoul suspended operations or were closed down.

All the facts furnish a patent proof of the deep-going subordination and bankruptcy of the south Korean economy that have resulted from infiltration of the expanded monopoly capital of Japan. The Japanese militarists are converting south Korea into their colony by infiltrating there deeper and deeper under the spurious signboard of "loan" and "cooperation." This conversion is made much easier because the south Korean authorities are giving their patronage and encouragement to Japanese penetration.

At the meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission the south Korean authorities signed the agreement on materialization of the north-south cooperation. But they have got into mischief behind the scenes and are speeding up the subordination of the south Korean economy to foreign countries. This shows glaringly how far they have gone, betraying the nation.

Japanese Language in Unlimited Use

Today in south Korea our national language is being degenerated due to the inflow of the Japanese language.

The Japanese language becomes more fashionable, as the "Japanese Information Centre was set up in south Korea in 1971 and the Japanese language training centres increased rapidly. There are more than 2,580 Japanese language training centres in south Korea, not including those without name which are daily increasing.

This language is spreading all the more quickly owing to the traitorous policy of the south Korean authorities. They have made Japanese the subject of second priority in foreign language courses and set up "Japanese language course" in universities, colleges and other schools at different levels. On top of that, dancing to the tune of their bosses they compel people to attend these training centres saying, "Learn Japanese, and you will make a rapid rise."

Thus, Japanese is now eating away the spirit of our nation in south Korea, infecting all sections of the public, from little children to high-ranking officials.

Japanese words have made a free entry into the vocabulary of everyday use. They are spoken in greetings, advertisements and in the terms of foods, clothes and fancy goods, recreation life, to say nothing of technical terms. The authorities urge the people to adopt the Japanese way of naming. The Japanese language is used in official papers and office work.

Japanese is spoken not only at homes and work places but also in the "National Assembly House." It is no wonder that the south Korean authorities spoke in Japanese instead of their mother tongue at the "ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference" last year.

In south Korea our speech is thus losing its purity and being degenerated into a bastardized language in which English and Japanese words are interlarded with Korean. Of this even the south Korean press deplored, "Only 40 per cent of our everyday words are our native words."

As known to everyone, language is one of the common features of a people. By stepping up the infiltration of their own language the Japanese militarists are viciously attempting to blot out our national identity, perpetuate the national split between the north and south and spiritually enslave the south Korean people.

Japanese Swarming about Everywhere

The Japanese are seen in towns, cities, factories, mines, fishing villages and farm villages of south Korea.

Ever since the signing of the traitorous "ROK-Japan Agreement" in 1965, the number of Japanese visitors has kept on increasing—more than 47,000 in 1970, 76,000 in 1971.

According to a press report from south Korea, the figure jumped to 206,000 in 1972 which was more than 70 per cent of the foreign visitors to south Korea that year. About this a south Korean newspaper cynically commented, "It seems Japan itself is coming" into south Korea.

They are coming under the cloak of tourists, "cultural inspection delegation," "physical culture and sports exchange," news coverage, visitors and so on. But their tour is in fact associated with the Japanese militarists' ambition to make inroad again into south Korea. Touring in south Korea, they go first to the Pohang Iron Works and other plants which are being built with the investment of Japanese monopoly capital, to mines under development, or to Honam Plains, the granary.

They openly spit out ambitious words of aggression.

A Japanese monopolist on his visit to Seoul jabbered, "My old days (the days of Japanese imperialist rule in Korea—Ed.) are coming back to me. Thinking of this, I feel as if in a dream."

It is not without reason that a foreign visitor to south Korea said in his impression, "Another doubtful thing that I have seen here in the ROK is that every town is crowded with the Japanese. I don't ask for what they are coming to this country. But I say they want to make the Korean peninsula a little Japan, Seoul a little Tokyo. No nation in the world will be haughtier and craftier than the Japanese."

South Korea is actually becoming a "little Japan" and Seoul a "little Tokyo."

The Japanese militarists set up the "Japanese Embassy" and "Japanese schools" in Seoul.

They are even running around streets in cars with Japanese license plates.

With whatever force or trickery, however, they cannot conquer the south Korean people.

Anti-Japanese sentiments are now steadily growing among them. They raise louder the voices of opposing, rejecting and denouncing the Japanese militarist manoeuvre of aggression.

A south Korean newspaper stressed, "We must squarely face the reality in which the tide of Japanization is rising high and must get ready to cope with it. With a sober mind we must watch the inflow of Japanese ways and fashions and developments of overt Japanization."

Another publication gave an emphatic warning, saying that "It is most important to revitalize the spirit of national identity at a time when even towns in south Korea are becoming a back street of Japan."

It urged people to refrain from "adopting blindly foreign things" and condemned those who follow great powers.

The north and south Korean people will unite and resolutely frustrate the Japanese militarist manoeuvres of reinvasion and surely achieve the independent peaceful national reunification.

South Korea Ravaged by Japanese Ways and Fashions

Anti-Japanese Feelings Run High among South Korean People, Says Japanese Magazine

A Japanese magazine recently dealt with the ever growing anti-Japanese sentiments among the south Korean people.

The magazine said that "what merits primary attention among the south Korean people is their traditional anti-Japanese sentiments, which result mainly from the 36 years of Japan's past domination over Korea." Deep-rooted and imbued with hatred, these feelings have remained long in the inner-most recess of their hearts and "are not easily erased" by the teaching of Japanese language and other steps by the south Korean authorities for allaying them, but "flow in a strong undercurrent among the people," it noted.

Citing an instance, the magazine quoted from a south Korean publication an opinion poll conducted mainly among students and public figures. According to it, to the question "Do you think the traditional anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people have changed?" the south Korean students and public figures answered in one voice "never." To the question "What comes into your head when you think of Japan?" those past 30 answered "the 36 years under the Japanese imperialists' rule" and "militarism" and those on its right side answered that it was greedy and robber-like "economic animal."

The magazine said that such anti-Japanese sentiments and such view of Japan remain in the minds of the students and the "learned men and influential figures," not to speak of the ordinary people. This clearly shows how deep-rooted the anti-Japanese sentiments are in south Korea, it added.

Recalling that in the past 7 years since the fabrication of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty," the economic dependence of south Korea on Japan has increased uncontrollably and a sharply growing number of Japanese "tourists" have made their way into south Korea to ride high and mighty and make sport of women, the magazine said that "this makes the south Korean people knit their brows" and "reminds them of Japan before the war," adding fuel to their deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments.

The author enumerated "serious anti-Japanese incidents" as he had witnessed while in south Korea in the recent years—the facts that when Sato the rascal, the former ringleader of Japanese militarism, was going to show up in south Korea in June last year, college students in Seoul threw Japanese flags into fire and held high an anti-Japanese banner, crying that "Sato's visit to south Korea is aiming at intensifying political and military control," that a youth, "enraged" at a Japanese pastor preaching in Japanese, approached him with a dagger, and that the "monument to the nameless Japanese" set up by the south Korean authorities to curry favour with the Japanese militarists was demolished by indignant people and forced to be removed. The magazine said this showed how high the anti-Japanese feelings of the south Korean people ran.

If the Japanese side continues to seek unilateral fabulous economic profits and reinvasion, failing to see this undercurrent, "no one can say that an unanticipated thing will not happen," remarked the magazine. It warned Japanese monopolies against their greedy economic reinvasion and the "tourists" against their arbitrariness.

Such strong, smouldering anti-Japanese sentiments have not yet turned into a large-scale anti-Japanese movement in south Korea, but this must not lead one to miscalculation, the magazine said, and went on: "The anti-Japanese sentiments have not yet exploded" because the south Korean authorities are brutally suppressing the students by "declaring a garrison law and emergency state." "The students have returned to campus with the close-down order lifted, but they are under a strict watch and, on top of that, all the newspapers, magazines, and radios are under censorship." It said that the anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people are suppressed doubly and trebly.

Hoping to prolong their days by clinging to the sleeves of the Japanese militarists, the south Korean authorities are afraid above all of the eruption of the anti-Japanese sentiments in south Korea, the magazine pointed out. The long pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people, it added, can never be obviated and "the possibility of an anti-Japanese movement including an agitation for the exclusion of Japan cannot be denied."

Japanese Militarists—Sworn Enemy of Korean People

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

About 60 years ago, the Japanese militarists annexed our country by burglarious means with the backing of the U.S. and other imperialist powers in an attempt to have Asia in their clutches.

During their occupation of our country for nearly half a century, the Japanese militarists plundered huge natural resources, harshly exploited and repressed the people and massacred them, and thus imposed the bitterest slavery on the Korean nation.

1. Japanese Imperialists Annexed Korea by Brigandish Means, Backed by Big Imperialist Powers

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Japanese militarism is the sworn enemy of the Asian people. Historically, it has invaded other countries with the backing of the big imperialist powers. In collusion with the U.S. and British imperialists and under their patronage, the Japanese militarists occupied Korea, stretched out their talons of aggression to the Asian continent and brought immeasurable suffering and calamity to the Asian peoples." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 492.)

When Japan entered the stage of capitalist development belatedly after the so-called "Meiji Restoration" of 1868, the Japanese militarists extended their black claws first to our country in their overseas aggression.

It was two centuries back that they started arguing about the need to occupy Korea to build a bridgehead for Asian aggression. After the "Meiji Restoration" they systematized their argument and vociferously put up the notorious "advocacy of the proposed Korean invasion."

Yanahara, one of the "advocates of the proposed Korean invasion," blared out, "Korea is a country bordering upon Manchuria in the north and adjacent to China in the west. The conquest of that country would be, in fact, essential for the Japanese empire to support itself and, later on, invade and seize all countries."

This clearly reveals that the Japanese scoundrels had a wild ambition to invade Korea and convert it into a food and raw material supplier and, further, use it as a bridgehead for aggression on the Asian continent.

In those days, their backward economy and military force were too weak to realize on their own the brigandish designs for aggression.

They, therefore, employed a crafty method of getting the patronage of the big imperialist powers in committing aggression.

It was with the backing of the British and U.S. imperialists that the Japanese militarists could invade our country and achieve their gangster-like aim. The U.S. and British imperialists gave active support to the aggressive, bellicose Japanese imperialists, with an eye to using them as a servant and guide in their Asian aggression.

A clear-cut proof is furnished by the "Unyogo" incident which the Japanese aggressors caused to find an excuse for their aggression on Korea.

Dealt a staggering blow at the time of the incident of the pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866, which was a scout for Korean aggression, the U.S. imperialists actively helped the Japanese robbers in their preparation for invasion of Korea with an insidious plan to put them up as their agent and realize their sinister aggressive purpose. They sent "advisors" to the Japanese militarists to hold a series of confabs to discuss the ways of carrying into practice the piratical "advocacy of the proposed Korean invasion" and handed large quantities of war supplies and weapons over to them. The U.S. imperialists went so far as to give them all kinds of "advice" and encouragement in imposing an unequal treaty upon Korea.

Supported and stimulated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese aggressors dispatched a pirate ship called "Unyogo," which cruised the sea off the south and west coasts of Korea, perpetrating all sorts of barbarities. At last, in September 1875 she intruded into the Kanghwa Strait, an important strategic point of our country. Further, the Japanese marines landed on Kanghwa-do Island and attacked the Chojijin battery, trying to seize it.

The islanders and soldiers of the battery, who were following the enemy's movements with high vigilance, gave an annihilating counter-blow to the on-coming Japanese militarist aggressors by shelling. This was a legitimate action.

But the shameless, cunning Japanese militarists launched a full-scale invasion under the pretext of a "retaliatory offensive" against the "suprise artillery attack" just like a thief crying "stop thief."

This was the truth of the incident of the pirate ship "Unyogo."

Having invented an excuse through this incident, the Japanese robbers brought with them large armed forces of aggression and, in February 1876, forced the feudal Korean government to sign the disgraceful "Kanghwa-do Treaty" by means of every threat and blackmail.

It was a shackling treaty which reduced Korea to a semi-colony and commodity market of foreign capitalism. The treaty provided the opportunity and conditions for full-scale invasion of Korea by the Japanese militarists and resulted in opening the door of Korea defencelessly to the European and American capitalist powers which were greedy enough like wolves.

Availing themselves of this occasion, the U.S. imperialists imposed the unequal "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Friendship and Trade" on Korea in 1882.

Following the conclusion of the "Kanghwa-do Treaty," the Japanese militarists took away inestimable farm produce and mineral ores from Korea, while tightening their control over all fields of its politics, economy and military affairs.

The Russo-Japanese war and the conclusion of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" showed with added clarity that the Japanese imperialists invaded Korea with the backing of big powers.

After the Sino-Japanese war (July 1894-April 1895) which they staged with the active support of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists drove back the Chinese forces from Korea and took hold of Taiwan and P'enghu Liehtao. Not content with this, they busied themselves with preparations for a war to occupy Northeast China and Sakhalin.

This was made possible entirely with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists who wanted to keep the influence of tsarist Russia out of the Far East.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists rendered active support to the Japanese imperialists economically and militarily, giving them a stupendous amount of loans, weapons and military equipment. At the time the Japanese imperialists could cover more than a half of their war expenditure with the loans from the U.S. and British imperialists.

With the active support of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Japanese gangsters launched by surprise a war of aggression against Russia in February 1904.

Under the pretext of the war, the Japanese imperialists brought hordes of their aggressor troops into Korea just as they had done during the Sino-Japanese war.

They perpetrated all sorts of atrocities without hesitation, pursuing a more undisguised policy of plunder and aggression of Korea by intimidating her feudal rulers. They even committed illegal, vicious acts of directly arresting, jailing or killing Koreans at random.

Toward the end of the war they concocted the ill-famed "Taft-Katsura Secret Agreement" with the U.S. imperialists, an agreement guaranteeing for the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea. In the agreement the Japanese imperialists "committed themselves" to keep refraining from violating the economic concessions of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and especially from touching the Philippines, the latter's colony. And in return they were given by the latter a guarantee for their colonial domination over Korea.

After the defeat of corrupt and powerless tsarist Russia, the Japanese imperialists concluded with it a peace treaty in September 1905 under the patronage of the U.S. and British imperialists. This treaty made them obtain an "international" assurance for their Korean occupation by the stipulation that Japan has the priority of political, military and economic interests in Korea and that Japan may take steps for guidance, protection and supervision in Korea.

Having defeated the then China and Russia, their rivals in Korea, the Japanese militarists nakedly showed their cloven hoof when they demanded Korea's feudal rulers to accept the humiliating "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in November 1905 by threat, with the mobilization of their aggressor troops.

Ito, a heinous militarist and one of the ringleaders of aggression against Korea, brought forward the draft "protectorate treaty," blustering that all that was needed was a consent since the "draft is so perfect that it leaves no room for amendment" and that "in case of refusal... your country must anticipate a worse result, finding itself in a more difficult position than what might be brought about by the signing of the treaty."

This was, indeed, a most brazen-faced, burglarious and ferocious sleight of hand without precedent.

The "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" was a treaty utterly devoid of legal validity, under whose provisions the Japanese militarists were to totally usurp Korea's diplomatic right and set up the "Residency-General" as her real ruler directing and supervising all her internal affairs. That was, in fact, a document aimed at establishing a complete, colonial rule in Korea.

The conclusion of the aggressive "treaty" reduced Korea's independence to a mere name.

Later, the Japanese imperialists grew more frantic in their manoeuvres to occupy Korea completely. They resorted to every conceivable means, crafty, shameless and brigandish, to attain their aim of aggression.

Through the "Chongmi 7-point Treaty" and various other deceptions the Japanese imperialist aggressors seized all the government power of Korea—administrative power, legislative power, the right of appointing and dismissing officials, the power of local administration, judicial power, police authority and the like. They also took evil measures to disorganize Korea's army by force and abolish her military academy. With all Korea's ruling machinery under their control in this way, they suppressed the daily intensifying anti-Japanese struggles of various forms of the Korean people in a sanguinary manner on the one hand and on the other they instigated the pro-Japanese traitors to help in speeding up their occupation of Korea.

Terauchi, another infamous militarist, who was appointed the "Resident-General" to finish up their plan of the annexation of Korea, staged the farce of deliberating on the draft treaty with the pro-Japanese traitors on August 22, 1910 after drawing a strict cordon by massing large numbers of troops in Seoul and tightly surrounding the king's palace and major departments of the government with Japanese imperialist gendarmes and police. This was how the most wicked Japanese imperialists produced the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty," a treaty of aggression never-to-be-tolerated, by means of robber-like intimidation, black-mail and fraudulence and with the help of Li Wan Yong and other pro-Japanese quislings.

Afraid of the resistance of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialist aggressors announced the treaty one week after its signing.

The conclusion of the treaty, a piratic dealing, deprived the Korean people of their homeland, bound them in the chain of colonial slavery and reduced Korea to their complete colony.

As clear from the above, the Japanese imperialists are the Korean people's sworn enemy who swallowed up their country in a brigandish, diabolical way with the backing of big powers.

Pak Song Gon

(To Be Continued)

Nepalese People Up in the Struggle to Build a New Country

The Nepalese people mark their significant national holiday in the midst of a vigorous struggle for independent development of the country and against imperialism and colonialism.

Under the leadership of Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, the King, the Nepalese people have gained great results in their struggle to build an independent national economy and culture, consolidating and developing the Panchayat system and rejecting categorically the interference of all outside forces in their domestic affairs.

In Nepal agriculture is accentuated in developing the economy. The acreage under cultivation and irrigation network have been expanded and new methods of farming introduced to increase grain production. Thus they have attained self-sufficiency in food.

They strove hard to establish the foundations of the national industry and built a number of factories and enterprises.

Today the Nepalese people are exerting all efforts to fulfil the Fourth Five-Year Plan aimed at promoting the development of the whole national economy, relying on the already-made successes.

Externally, they positively support the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world who are advancing under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

They congratulate the Korean people on their achievements made in the fields of economy and culture under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and actively support them in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes gained by the Nepalese people in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the prosperity and development of the country and express full support and solidarity to their just cause."

We Korean people rejoice over all the successes of the Nepalese people as over our own.

We firmly believe that the Nepalese people will achieve great results in their struggle to build a new, prosperous country.

Hail 12th Anniversary of Independence of Kuwait

On February 25 the people of Kuwait observe the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of independence they won after putting an end to the accursed colonial rule of the British imperialists.

Kuwait's independence was a brilliant fruition of their long-drawn struggle for freedom and national independence against imperialism and colonialism. It was an event of epochal significance in their life.

After independence the Kuwait people started to create a new life as masters of an independent State. They have been effectively utilizing abundant natural resources to build up the national economy and taken measures to restrict the economic concessions of foreign monopoly.

The Government of Kuwait has established a national oil company and makes great efforts to control and restrict to the extreme activities of foreign imperialists in production.

It laid down the policy of "Kuwaitization" of cadres and took a correct measure to train national cadres.

Every year more than 8,000 houses were built by the State for low-income earners and free education and free medical care are given to them.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes of the Kuwait people in building a new life as over their own, sending warm congratulations to them.

The Kuwait people oppose U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and positively support and encourage the struggle of the people for freedom, national independence and liberation, especially the liberation struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and Israeli invaders.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We will render active support and encouragement to the struggle of all peoples of the world against imperialism and make energetic efforts to strengthen solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces."

("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 58.)

Korea and Kuwait are separated from each other by far distance, but their peoples are closely linked through their joint struggle against imperialism.

The Korean people who value friendship and cooperation established between the two countries in the struggle against imperialism will continue to strive to develop them.

On the red-letter day of Kuwait the Korean people heartily congratulate its people and wish them greater successes in their future struggle for the prosperity of the country.

Song Jong Shik

Friendship Visits

☆ The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Joel Domenech, Minister of Basic Industry of the Republic of Cuba, which had attended the third meeting of the Korea-Cuba Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee, left here on the 13th by air.

☆ The military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by E.M. Sokoine, Minister of Defence and National Service of the URT, which had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, left here by plane in the afternoon of the 16th.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Denounces U.S. Imperialists' Bombing of Liberated Areas of Cambodia

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 19 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbaric bombing raids on the liberated areas of Cambodia and supporting the February 12 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement recalls that the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued on February 12 a statement in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' frantic bombing of the liberated areas of Cambodia with their "B-52" bombers. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, the statement says, fully support this statement and bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' bombing of the liberated areas of Cambodia.

The statement continues:

After the ceasefire in Viet Nam the U.S. imperialists have employed a double-dealing tactics to further expand their intervention, bombing and aggressive acts in Cambodia, while pretending to want "peace" there. This shows how desperate the U.S. imperialists have become in their efforts to save the Lon Nol puppet regime from its doom and how hypocritical the "peace" on their lips is.

With no aggressive machinations or deceptive ruse can the U.S. imperialists subdue the heroic Cambodian people who have courageously risen up in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the statement notes. It goes on:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors discontinue their bombing and all aggressive acts against Cambodia and quit Cambodia without delay and the Cambodian question be solved in accordance with the five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, dated March 23, 1970.

The Korean people will always stand foursquare behind the Cambodian people struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and continue to positively support and encourage their just struggle with might and main.

Southeast Asian Junket of War-Maniac Agnew for Aggression

At the dictates of Nixon, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, Vice-President Agnew, a bellicose element, went around Saigon, Vientiane, Pnom Penh, Bangkok and other parts of Southeast Asia like a mad dog for days beginning January 28, it was reported.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The U.S.-led imperialists are still pursuing their policy of aggression and war in a crafty manner under ostentatious signboards of 'peace' and 'negotiations'."

The heavy defeat U.S. imperialism sustained in Viet Nam gave serious uneasiness and fear to the pro-U.S. puppets in Southeast Asia who, thoroughly isolated from and repudiated by the people, find themselves in a precarious position like a candle flickering in the wind.

The purpose of war-maniac Agnew's trip to Southeast Asia is to bring under control such a situation created there.

Wherever he made his appearance, Agnew the rascal babbled about the "fulfilment of treaty commitments," the "positive role of the United States in Southeast Asia" and the "continuation of necessary aid." This is designed to soothe the puppets stricken with fear and uneasiness and give a shot in their arms and thus bolster up by hook or by crook the foothold of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule rapidly crumbling in that region.

In Saigon he egged the Saigon puppets on to sabotage the ceasefire agreement, ranting that "the United States recognizes the Saigon government as the only legitimate government of South Viet Nam" and "the unstable ceasefire in Viet Nam may be wrecked suddenly," and instigated Nguyen Van Thieu to croak that "the U.S. troops should not quit South Viet Nam."

In fact, the U.S. imperialists are now persisting in military provocations in South Viet Nam in wanton violation of the ceasefire agreement and quickening the pace in escalating their war of aggression in Cambodia.

This glaringly shows that though they suffered a defeat in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and were forced to sign the ceasefire agreement, the U.S. imperialists do not want to withdraw but intend to hold on and further expand their war of aggression in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina in an attempt to attain their aggressive ambition.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up preparations for aggressive war with greater zeal in south Korea, too.

All this patently proves that the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to carry into effect the "Nixon doctrine" now on the verge of bankruptcy.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently take the road of escalating aggression and war, they will be unable to escape the final ruin.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at reality and act with discretion.

Han Kwang Nam

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Argument for "Stage-by-Stage Approach" Intended to Oppose National Reunification

The south Korean authorities betray ever clearer their intention to oppose the independent, peaceful reunification of the country that is an ardent desire of the entire Korean people.

This is proved once again when the south Korean "foreign minister" made a statement in West Germany on February 18, while on his foreign tour for "restoration diplomacy." That day, at a press conference he came out with the hackneyed argument for "stage-by-stage approach," saying that the time is "not yet ripe for north-south peace negotiations" and that "the foundation of trust" should be laid prior to "the talks."

His utterances are the nonsensical and groundless ones, which one can hardly say when he wants national reunification, now that the sentiments for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are surging across the country with a strong force hitherto unknown, the North-South Coordination Commission is operating, the Red Cross talks is under way, the historic north-south joint statement was published and an agreement was reached on realizing multilateral collaborations between the north and south.

He argued that "peace negotiations between north and south Korea" is still premature, at a time when it stands out with great urgency to carry into effect as early as possible the points of agreement reached between the north and south. This evidently betrays the intention of the south Korean authorities to violate the agreed points.

This intention of the south Korean authorities who are opposed to reunification was clearly revealed when they, the actual wrecker of the atmosphere of trust, came out with the question of "laying the foundation of mutual trust."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the joint statement was made, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

Absurd, indeed, is the attempt of the south Korean authorities to justify their splitting policy and mislead public opinion at home and abroad with the word-juggling about "necessity of laying the foundation of trust" and so forth, keeping mum about their perfidy which has been dragged into the light of day.

The argument of the south Korean "foreign minister" that "talks between the north and south" should "be held through three stages" is aimed at dragging on indefinitely the solution of the question of the country's reunification. It is, in essence, a new version of the argument on the "impossibility of reunification" which they had brought forward, declaring that they would deal with the reunification question generation after generation, as they would be in a 100-year war.

This utterance, in a nutshell, discloses the intention to keep the nation split, speed up fascistization of the south Korean social and political life, "build up strength" with the support of outside forces and realize the foolish dream of "reunification" by prevailing over communism."

This is clear from his press conference statement that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops should "stay on" in south Korea.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peaceful reunification, they should give up the foolish ruse to deceive and flout public opinion at home and abroad by sophistry and humbuggery and honestly fulfil the points of agreement between the two sides and choose to realize unity and collaboration.

Kim Chang Su

Grave Provocation by South Korean Authorities

Recently the south Korean authorities have sharply intensified all sorts of military provocations against the northern half of the Republic in gross violation of the agreements between the north and the south. At about 13:45 February 15, they infiltrated military aircraft into the air space above the area of the northern half of the Republic along the Chukdong-ri line in the central sector of the front to perpetrate a hostile act.

This grave military provocation committed by the south Korean army, like other provocations hastily stepped up by them, is a premeditated act intended to totally violate the north-south agreements and deliberately create tensions in our country.

Our heroic people and People's Army will not answer the enemy's repeated provocations with patience alone. The south Korean authorities will be unable to shirk responsibility for grave consequences of their provocations.

U.S. Imperialists Manoeuvre to Reinforce Armed Forces for New War Preparations

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Since south Korea is a U.S. imperialist military base of aggression intended to invade the whole of Korea and Asia, there are already tremendous U.S. military potentialities there." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 94.)

The U.S. imperialists are the Korean people's sworn enemy who have been engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years.

In the past, they backed Japanese imperialism in its aggression against Korea and in its colonial rule over her. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism they took its place to occupy south Korea and lorded it over there as a new colonial ruler.

In an attempt to occupy the whole of Korea and stretch out their tentacles of aggression to the Asian continent, they unleashed a brigandish war of aggression against the Korean people in June 1950 by starting invasion against the northern half of our Republic. But they suffered an ignominious defeat in the war.

In the postwar period, too, they, instead of drawing proper lessons from it, are persisting in their reckless scheme to provoke another aggressive war flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Below we print some data showing how the U.S. imperialists have been in a frenzy to reinforce their armed forces in recent years.

In June 1970 the U.S. imperialists worked hard to make their armed forces of aggression into "picked troops" and absorb the puppet army's crack divisions into their army units behind the smokescreen of the "reduction of the U.S. army" which is in occupation of south Korea. Through this, they virtually augmented the numerical strength of their aggressor forces in south Korea.

Out of their troops withdrawing from South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists stationed more than 15,800 men in Okinawa to "provide against contingencies in south Korea."

They posted in their aggressor troops in south Korea large numbers of their officers and noncommissioned officers who had gained "combat experience" in the aggressive war in Viet Nam. To cite an instance they drew into south Korea over 200 signalmen who had participated in the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

On April 1, 1971 the U.S. imperialists brought the 8th guided missile battalion from the mainland of the United States and attached them to their second division stationed in south Korea. Earlier, on March 10, they dragged into south Korea the main force of their fifth flying corps from the Mizawa air base in Japan and newly organized the third tactic flying corps.

They already shipped into Okinawa 2,040 nuclear warheads of some 12 kinds including those of Nike-Hercules and Hawk guided missiles.

Regarding this, a Japanese news dispatch said that these are the "weapons which can be used against north Korea."

In order to strengthen their command prerogative over south Korea's "ROK" army the U.S. imperialists reorganized their first army corps in south Korea into a "mixed combat group" of their aggressor troops and the "ROK" army. They furnished the "ROK" army divisions merged into their first army corps with 175 mm self-propelled guns, M-48A ATC tanks, Honest John missiles and other new-type military equipment.

Just before the incident of their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" they greatly increased the land power of the "ROK" army from 16 to 26 divisions, blustering that "south Korea will become a test ground of the 'Nixon doctrine'."

Following the "Pueblo" incident they stepped up the reinforcement of all branches of services while intensifying new war provocation manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities newly formed two independent armoured brigades, two flying corps and ten coast guard battalions in the "ROK" army.

The U.S. imperialists saw to it that two guerrilla brigades were organized in the second "ROK" army unit and new combat units for all reserve divisions and that several howitzer units for landing operation and helicopter units were set up in the marine corps and F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber groups in the air force.

For the constant upkeep of the "ROK" army they again revised for the worse the military service law, a fascist evil law, on December 18, 1969 and raised in south Korea the age of completion of military service from 40 to 45 and the conscription age from 20-30 to 19-35. Croaking about the "renovation of the military service administration" they merged the military service bureau and the reserve army bureau under the "ministry of national defence" in south Korea and newly set up the central military service office in an attempt to pressgang into the "ROK" army more than 250,000-260,000 south Korean young and middle-aged people every year. Nor is this all. They saw to it that the reserve divisions of the "ROK" army in Seoul and some other districts were replenished with 3,000 "ROK" armymen on the average and an infantry battalion and a guided missile battalion were formed in the first army unit.

On the other hand the U.S. imperialists organized 2,500,000-strong "homeland defence reserve forces" composed of the demobbed "ROK" army soldiers and 20 to 40 years old young and middle-aged people of south Korea and hurried with the conversion of these reserve forces into combat units.

To this end they transferred to the "ROK" army the superintendence of the "homeland defence reserve forces" which had been jointly controlled by the military and the police until 1970. Thus they unified the system of command of these reserve forces.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities force the company officers of the "homeland defence reserve forces" to perform military duties for more than four hours a day. They severely punish ordinary soldiers who come late when called up for defence.

The U.S. imperialists organized companies and battalions of the "homeland defence reserve forces" at all factories and business organs in south Korea according to the number of employees.

They formed the "students military training corps" at the south Korean universities and colleges to conduct forced training. They pick out thousands of junior officers from among the university and college graduates every year.

To secure the source of armed forces the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities impose military drill upon the students of professional schools, high schools and middle schools, to say nothing of all university and college students.

Today in south Korea the girl students are also forced to participate in military drill. At the beginning of 1970, over 220,000 girl students were under military training in south Korea.

To increase the numerical strength of the navy the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities allot over 1,000 training hours for the students of the fisheries and marine colleges and conduct education of military technique and military training necessary for service in the navy.

To greatly expand south Korea's air force, the U.S. imperialists conduct forcible pilot training for the students of the second-year classes and up of the universities and colleges and those of the graduating classes of the professional schools.

All this clearly shows that today the U.S. imperialist aggressors pretend to be the supporter of Korea's peaceful reunification outwardly but in fact they are engrossed in new war preparations, not giving up their aggressive design to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and dominate the whole of Korea and Asia.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to aggravate tension and provoke a war, not withdrawing from south Korea, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle.

Kim Un Myong

(To Be Continued)

Provocative Balderdash of Bellicose Elements Pursuing Division

The "minister of defence" of south Korea raved about "strengthening of combat capacity," going off into war hysteria once again at the recent graduation ceremony of the "military staff college," according to a radio report from Seoul.

It goes without saying that the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country requires a relaxation of tension and creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust in accordance with the north-south joint statement and the points of agreement between the two sides.

It is as plain as a pikestaff what was in the mind of this man when he clamoured about "strengthening of combat capacity" and "knowledge of combined joint operations."

This is nothing but a revelation of the plan to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism" by securing a military "superiority."

Such utterances challenging the unanimous desire of the people for peaceful reunification can be made only by traitors working hard to ignite a horrible fratricidal war along the war policy of U.S. imperialism, dreaming of perpetuating the division.

"International Monetary Fund" Discloses Catastrophic Situation of South Korea's Colonial Economy

The ulcer of the south Korean economy dependent on outside forces and its possible grave consequences are giving rise to uneasiness even among the reptile financial organs of U.S. imperialism which are unsparing of praise for the south Korean economy.

According to a report, the "International Monetary Fund" made public a "report on investigation" on February 12, in which it did not forget to praise the south Korean economy. It, however, could not conceal the serious crisis of the south Korean economy which has been fully revealed to the world people.

The "report" pointed out that "the danger of the south Korean economy's bankruptcy is great because local enterprises are dependent on the bank and usury loans."

The "report" pointed to the fact that south Korea's foreign debts amount to more than 3,000 million dollars. It expressed the anxiety that this would "result in reducing the rate of employment" by deepening the "financial difficulties and the danger of bankruptcy."

As long as the economy dependent on foreign capital is maintained without building an independent national economy, the material foundation of political independence, economic "stability" and "growth" and the development of national economy can not be expected in south Korea.

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